

CESTRACIONTIDÆ.

By C. W. De VIS, M.A.

A SMALL tricuspidate tooth (plate ii, fig. 3), observed by Mr. Berney on the weathered edge of a mass of molluscan remains, affords the following means of discrimination:—Median cusp broad and low, its height about equal to its breadth at the base, edges convex, point obtuse, base cleft, a channel ascending from cleft merging into an impressed area which occupies much of the surface of the crown, crown smooth (except for the angular edges of the impression), and towards the base tumid on each side of the impression; right lateral cusp high, nearly as high as the median, narrow, subulate; left lateral cusp small, smooth, similar to the median in form; left limb of root prolonged, right possibly so.

These characters approach so nearly to those of the prehensile teeth of certain species of *Hybodus* that one need have little hesitation in concluding that the tooth under view represents a member of that genus. Whence it appears that our Port Jackson shark was not without an ancestor in our cretaceous sea. To this tooth may be allotted the name *Hybodus incussidens*.

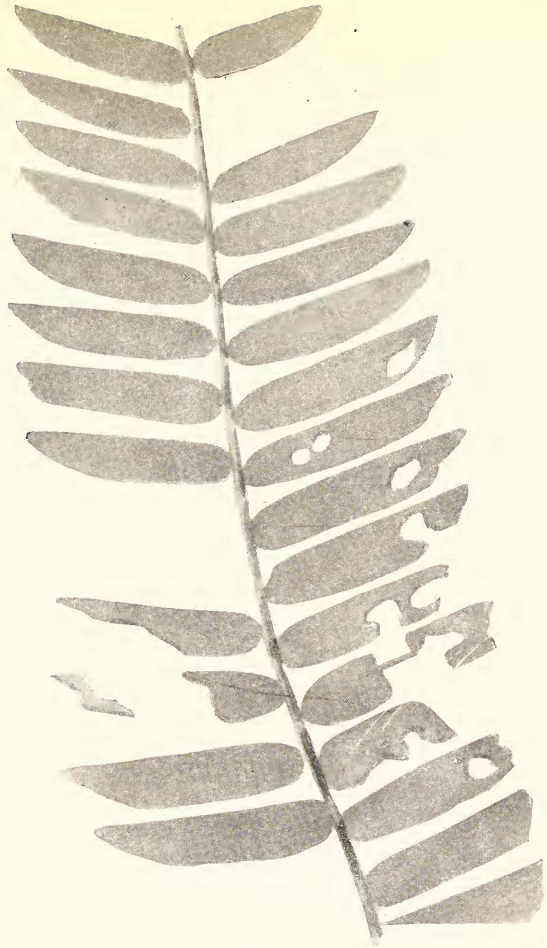


Fig. 1 (Natural Size).



Fig. 2

PTEROPHYLLUM MUCRONATUM, n.s.

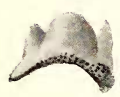


Fig. 3.

HYBODUS INCUSSIDENS.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

PALEOLESTES GOREI, n.s.



Fig. 6.

(All Natural Size.)